NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

MEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.

ADVERTISEMENTS .- For Amusements see first page; for Auctions see third page; for California steamers see seventh page.

THE LATE FLOODS IN PENNSYLVANIA have been frightfully destructive of human life and property. Our latest accounts from Pottsville, which will be found under the Telegraphic head, report the loss of over fifty lives. We trust the statement will prove somewhat exagerated, but that a very large number of lives have been lost there can be no doubt. The destruction of property is immense.

VERMONT ELECTION .- Owing to some defect in the working of the Telegraph lines, we have received no returns of the Election held in Vermont vesterday for Governor, Legislature and Congressmen.

In Congress, Yesterday.

In the SENATE the Bounty Land Bill was taken up, amended in several particulars and laid over till Wednesday. The bill to create the office of Surveyor-General of the Public Lands in California and grant lands to settlers, was considered. Various amendments were disposed of and the bill was finally laid over. Mr. Clay called up his bill to abolish the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, which was debated at some length. Several amendments were offered, and one, giving the authorities of the District the power to enforce the authority conferred on them by the bill, was adopted and the Senate adjourned.

The House took up the Texas Boundary Bill and wrangled the session out, but did no voting.

The Suppression of Gambling.

Not less than Two Thousand Men have for years procured a subsistence while avoiding useful labor of any sort in our City. by following Gambling as a profession. Some of them have been known as gentlemen, and, even when they can no longer maintain the character in their own eyes, are still careful to preserve its semblance in the eyes of others. Some are not yet prepared to steal except in the way of their vocation; others are ready for anything that will pay and does not seem perilous. Yet none can doubt that those who have kept a corner of a conscience so far are parting with it little by little, and that the genteel sportsman of one year is the unscrupulous sharper of the next and the foredoomed swindler if not burglar of some year not far distant. Many a man becomes a professional gambler without being thoroughly a scoundrel, but no one continues a gambler for years without becoming a double-dyed villain. He may still have a thin varnish of what is falsely termed Honor-may hesitate to betray a friend or compromise a confederate, except under great temptation: but no thorough gambler has any respect for the dignity of Man nor the purity of Woman-no gambler is restrained by principle from being a libertine or even a seducer-no gambler strives, desires or hopes to leave the world any better for his having lived in it. The gaming-table is located half-way between the fashionable drinking saloon and the brothel-those who frequent the first are generally drawn on to the second and finish their training at the third, whence 'they merge debased in soul, renegades from principle, and ready for any lower deep which depravity may discover. The master-spirits of the Gambling fraternity are the ready contrivers and promoters

of every species of indignity and crime. Of the Camblers of this City, some are humble auxiliaries and receive but a small portion of the general gains; others are unskillful and unlucky: but nearly all are prodigal when they can be, and many of them are abundantly able to gratify their tastes and appetites to satiety. Their houses, their horses, their women, their suppers are of the most expensive sort; they make thousands rapidly and spend them without stint. On the whole, we think Four Millions of Dollars a moderate estimate for the amount of money annually obtained by professional gamblers, dealers in lottery policies, &c. from their customers in this City alone.

If there were no losers by this nefarious business but those who played, its aspect would be less odious. The fool who will put down his money on a gambler's table, has no more chance to win a dollar than he would have to reach the top of the White Mountains by setting sail in a tub from Castle Garden. He may be permitted to win a little at first, or even occasionally afterward, in order to throw dust in his eyes; but of all the money ever laid down on a regular gambler's table, ninety-nine dollars in every hundred has gone into some professional gambler's pocket. and always will go there. The dealer-no matter with what-can win two dollars of every three if he choose, and he generally chooses. He may play the hooked gudgeon a little, but he is sure to land him at last .--And while the winnings are often lost on the board by some clerk, they are lost out of the drawer by his employer. Not more than half the money won by gambling really belonged to those who staked it. Nearly every case of defaleation by officers of the Government, of Banks, Railroads, &c. may be traced directly to losses at the gaming-table. And thousands are annually lost thus while no suspicion is excited, until at last flight, bankruptcy or suicide exposes the guilty and astounds the unsuspecting .-The business men of this city alone, might well pay One Million Dollars per annum to be shielded from losses by gambling, of

which they are utterly ignorant until the mischief is irreparable.

-These facts have induced a few of our citizens to unite in an Association for the Suppression of Gambling, which has its office at 37 Chatham-st. The design is to keep a strict watch upon all the principal Gambling Saloons of our City, keep a list of their respectable frequenters, which is kept for exhibition to all who have a right to inquire into it, and so render it impossible to frequent these dens of destruction without a loss of character and credit. The Association is in good part one of Merchants for mutual protection against depredations and losses by votaries of the Gam ing-table who frequent it by stealth and preserve a respectable appearance before the world. We think our business men generally should extend their countenance to this Association, and enable it to extend its operations and increase its usefulness by tracts, lectures, &c. At all events, we urge them to give it a call.

Queer Doings at San Juan de Nicaragua.

By the VIth Article of the Armistice entered into between the commander of the British forces which dispossessed Nicaragua of the port of San Juan and the Government of Niearagus, which was to continue until the territorial dispute was settled, the Tariff established on the 1st of January, 1848, it was stipulated should be continued in force. This imposed a duty of 21 per cent. upon imports. Upon the 1st of April last, howevert a new Tariff was promulgated in the port-i. e. stuck up on the door of the building called a Custom-House, and signed "J. M. Daly, Collector," which denoted the rates of this Tariff, and made it apply to exports as well as imports; beside imposing some other exactions on boats trading there. This was a course of flagrant violation of the Armistice, which, in this respect, had all the force of a treaty. By what authority this man Daly made the new Tariff does not appear; but he professes verbally to have received it from Mr. James Gun, the so-called British Consul for that port .-Queer operation, surely. Suppose Mr. Euglish Consul Barclay should tell John Smith to raise the United States Tariff?

Now the principal trade of San Juan is with the United States, and our merchants have a right to be protected from all such fraudulent operations. We perceive from the Correo del Nicaragua that our Consul has protested formally against them, and we translate from the same paper a letter from the Government of Nicaragua on the subject. When are we to see the last of this unjustifiable British meddling in San Juan? We learn that there has been some sort of a row about the coals carried down there for the use of the proposed steamers on the river and lake. The following is the

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, LEON, Thursday, June 6th, 1850. \ To the Principal Officer of the British Establishment at the

Port of San Juan de Nicaragua, Although none of the professed authorities of the Port of San Juan have informed this Govern of the Port of San Juan have informed this overa-ment of the changes which have been made in that port by the establishment on the 31st of March last of a new Tariff of duties on imports, exports, and goods in transit, for the benefit of A. L. Bercher & Co. and A. D. Barruel & Co. to commence on the lat of April (the day following the establishment,)
yet the information has reached this Ministry from various sources, and has been brought to the notice of the Supreme Director of the State, who has or dered me to direct to you the following protest.

The Tariff proclaimed in the Port of San Juan at the period of its occupation by the British forces on

the 1st of January, 1848, was continued in force by Act 1V of the Armistice of the 7th of March follow-ing entered into between the Commander of the British forces and this Government, for the time pending the definite arrangement of the question between Great Britain and Nicaragua, relative to the said Port and the coast called Mosquito. Consequently neither of the contracting parties can make any alteration in the matters fixed by that armistice without violating the same

The question between Great Britain and Nicaragua is not yet definitely arranged, consequently th occupiers of the port have broken the said Armis-tice by chasging the Tariff fixed thereby. The Tariff, therefore, signed "J. M. Daly, Collector," is an illegal act. The State of Nicaragua, therefore, regards and will continue to regard as acus of op ression, all the exactions made upon its citizens virtue of this new Tariff, by the aforesaid Barruel & Co. or whatever agent; and the Supreme Government protests before the Government of the Government protests before the Government of the United States, and before all just Nations against such oppressions, and will bring this protest to the notice of all the parties interested. It demands therefore the suspension of this Tarriff until the final result of the territorial question, and of the negotiations in progress between the United States and Great Britain. I am, &c. &c. Salinas.

NEW JERSEY .- A Whig Convention, to nomiuate a candidate for Governor of New-Jersey, meets to-day at Trenton. The three candidates generally named are Hon. William Wright of Newark, formerly member of Congress: Hon. John Runck of Hunterdon, also a former member of Congress, and Dr. Newell, a member of the present Congress. Mr. Wright will have a large share of the Delegates from his own part of the State. He was the Whig candidate for Governor at the last election, and received many votes which no other Whig could have polled, but was betrayed and beaten by Whigs. We believe Mr. Wright does not wish to be again a candidate, but his numerous friends believe that the Whig party should repair the wrong done by now nominating and electing him. We trust that the deliberations of to day will only be the prelude to an old-fashioned Jersey Whig victory.

VIRGINIA .- The Charlottesville Advocate of the 31st. has returns of the election of 101 Delegates whom it classes as 'Democrats' and 45 'Whigs.' Of these 61 are considered 'Radicals' and only 9 'Con' servatives,' though the distinction is often arbitrary. The question which will most closely divide the Convention is that of 'White' or 'Mixed Basis'that is, whether each County shall be represented in proportion to its White Population only, or whether Blacks also shall count. It seems pretty certain that the 'White Basis' will prevail for the House, while that of the Senate may or not be 'Mixed.

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION-Nominations .-The first ticket nominated in our State for the Fall Election has been made by the Opposition in Clin-

For Mimber of Assembly—Thomas B. Watson of Peru. Sheriff-Ernaius S. Mead of Plattaburgh. Clerk—David H. Parsons, Saranac. District Afterney—Thomas Armstrong of Mocers. Superstandant of Post—Chas Barnard of Schuyler Falls. Coroner—Wm. Atwood of Chary.

Census Items. MOHAWK, Herk. Co. has 1,318 inhabitants.

Missouri Ricction. The Jefferson Enquirer publishes the following as the official returns of the IId and IIId Congress,

ional Districts of Missouri: 90. Panal Societies, Lecs. Taylor 225. 92 636. 849 243. 379 196. 98 185 413 253 363 339

Total....7,672 5.642 6.52 6.774 M - Jointy for Porter, 1,410; Do for Cass, 2.3. Whig gain

STATE LEGISLATURE.-The St. Louis Republican of the 26th ult. has the following paragraph in

regard to the complexion of the Legislature: An estimate made at Jefferson City, by a gentle-man likely to be well informed on the subject, and from the best data to be obtained there, presents the following result of the election in this State. It differs, it will be seen, in some particulars, from ours—some votes being taken from Benton and even to his cononsents. given to his opponents:

Y TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. THE FLOODS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Frightful Loss of Life and Great Destruction of Property.

POTTSVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 3. The Schuylkill Canal is a complete wreck; no ore business can be done on it this season. Several bridges have been carried away on the Reading Railroad, but it is stated the road will be ready to carry coal in two weeks.

Tumbling River Dam is gone-the freshet was tremendous-the most dir trous that has ever ocarred in this part of the country. The destruction of life and property are truly awful.

The valleys of the Little Schuylkill is entirely swept, about fifty or sixty houses carried away at Tamaqua, and nearly all the houses on the line of the river. It is reported that nearly one hundred lives were lost, though we trust the statement is exaggerated. Jones, Rawks & Schall's iron works are all swept away.

The Mount Carbon Railroad is not much injured The West Brench Railroad has sustained no damage. The Mill Creek Railroad is not much injured. The Schoylkill Valley Railroad can be repaired in about 10 days. Between 20 and 30 houses only were swept away at Tamagua; the number of lives lost is not yet ascertained, but supposed to be over 50. 16 were lost at Schall's Forge, above Port Clinton-14 at Jones's Forge, and several between Mount Carbon and Schuylkill Haven. The Railroad bridge below Schuylkill Haven, and the bridge at Port Clinton, and one between Port Clinton and Pottsville, were swept away. Three dams between Mount Carbon and Schuylkill Haven

were swept away.
The dam at Mount Carbon is injured; also the The dam at Mount Carbon is injured; also the dam at Schuylkill Haven. A number of houses at Mount Carbon, and between that place and Suylkill Haven were swept away. The dam at Lord's, above Port Clinton, is also gone. It is reported that Hammel's dam and Blue Mountain dam at Landing Bridge, and helf the houses at Port Clinton, have been swept away. About 800 feet of the embaukment of the Reading Hailroad, about one mile above Port Clinton, has been greatly damesed.

Several of the Coal Mines are inundated, and the damage throughout the region is immense. From what I can learn here it will take fully a week to repair the damages on the Reading Rail-road, and it is doubtful whether the Schuylkill Ca-nal will be repaired in time to get any more coal through this season. Several of the large dams are carried away. When the water subsides I shall be better able to inform you of the extent of the damage.

feet of water. Warehouses, mills, counting houses, stables, &c. were inundated. The water stopped the operations in the gas manufactories. Last night a gentleman and two ladies, in a carriage, were drowned in a creek near Byberry—horses also periahed. Two bridges at Manayunk were carried away.

ALLENTOWN P. Presing Sent 9 The freshet has been most disastrous along the Lebish. The water rose 18 feet in a few hours. being higher than the great freshet in July last-The loss cannot be estimated at present. All along the shores small buildings and property have been swept away and farms inundated. The losses to several of the sufferers will be ruinous. It will take some weeks to repair the damages to the Canals. The waters are now (3 P.M.) receding and the greatest damage is done. I will endeavor and the great damage is done of the extent of the damage this evening.

Harrisburg, Tuesday, Sept S.

The rains of yesterday have produced a great freshet. The Delaware has risen several feet .-Several bridges on the Eric Railroad, west of here. have been more or less damaged, causing some detention to the cars. The trains have been got over damaged bridges with temporary structures. No further delay is anticipated.

READING Ps. Tuesday, Sept 3. The Burr Bridge above Orwigsburg is carried away; also the Port Clinton Railroad Bridge, which connects the Reading Railroad. Mount Carbon Hailroad Bridge is also carried away.

Sterm and Flood at Albany. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

Albany and vicinity was visited by a heavy rain storm last night. Several streams have overflowed their banks, and the Hudson is now (8 P.M.) rapidly rising, some of our docks being already sub-

Tremendous Gale upon Lake Erie. EUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept 3-11 A M. A severe gale occurred upon the Lake on Squday evening last, which caused great damage both

to the shipping and the piers-a number of the latter having been swept away. The brig Flora, with a cargo of 1,200 bushels of wheat, is one of the vessels ashore. The steamer "Maid" was obliged to not into Chicago with three feet water in her hold. On her passage she lost several of her men overboard-

severe that has occurred. Appointments.

Washington, Thesday Sept 3.
The House has, under Mr. Daniel's resolution for the preparation of an index on claims, appointed the following Clerks: Messrs. H. Heath, Gideon Ayres, Covington Burched, Henry Wood, and Green Barton.

From Washington.

By Special Disputch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Taesday, Sept. S. I have good authority for stating that the President has heard nothing from Mr. JENKINS in regard to his acceptance or refusal of the Home Depart ment-

From Washington.

Special Telegraph to The Tribune. Washington, Tuesday, Sept 3. The feeling is more hopeful after Daniel's speech The Previous Question will probably be carried this time. The motion to commit will follow. The result is doubtful. Congress Nominations, &co

CINCIPNATI, Monday, Sept 2. The Loco Foco Convention of Hamilton Co. met is this city to-day, having adjourned from Carthage on Saturday. There was much opposition in the party, but the regulars carried everything.

David T. Disney was nominated for Congress from this District by acclamation. Candidates for the Legislature and County Officers were also nominated. The outside Loco Focos will also doubtless, run an opposition ticket for County Offi pers, and probably for Congress and Legislature. The Southern Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 3. The Southern Mail due this merulog at 3 o'clock, had not arrived at 1 o'clock P. M. supposed to be detained by freshet at Darby Creek.

The Osprey (repaired) sailed for Charleston at ncon this day.

XXXIst CONGRESS First Session.

XXXIst CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The Indian Appropriation bill was received from the House, and referred.

After the consideration of the morning business and a speech from Mr. Downs, upon a bill which he introduced for the purpose of securing a measure for the protection of New Orleans and other places from overflow.

The Bounty Land bill was again taken up. The bill was debated, and amended in several particulars, and then laid over until to morrow.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Executive business, and so continued the remainder of the day.

Mr. Dickinson gave notice that he would report the Post Houte Bill to morrow, and ask its early

consideration.

The bill to create the office of Surveyor General

The bill to create the office of Surveyor General of the Public Lands in California, and to grant donations to actual settlers was taken up and the various amendments reported by the Committee on Public Lands, were disposed of.

Mr. Davis of Mass. moved an amendment giving the President of the United States power to exclude from the Lands to be granted to Settlers, such Territory as he may think expedient to reserve for Military and Naval purposes.

Mr. Davidlas showed that this amendment would experien the previous acts of the Army Officers.

Mr. Douglas showed that this amendment would sarction the previous acts of the Army Officers, by which improved lands in Astoria have been seized and appropriated, without compensation, to the use of the United States.

Mr. Davis contended the Settless had no right to the Land, and that the Governmentin giving away the Lands had a perfect right to reserve what it choose.

The debate was continued until 1 o'clock, when

e Bill was laid over until to morrow.

On motion of Mr. CLAY, the Bill to abolish the

Slave Trade in the District of Columbia was faken up. Mr. CLAY briefly explained and advocated the Bill. Its object was to abolish the foreign Slave Trade in the District. The bringing of Slaves and pacing them in depots, not for the purpose of sale in the District, but for sale and shipment to Southern States. The bill did not propose to interfers in the least degree with the sale of Slaves by one inhabitant of the District to another, nor to prevent such inhabitant going out of the District to purpose of the sale of the s base Slaves for his own use in the District. It was

such inhabitant going out of the District to purchase Slaves for his own use in the District. It was in fact, a simple revival of the law of Maryland upon this subject, as that law existed at the time of the cess ion of a portion of her territory for the seat of Government. It was simply to exclude a traffic in the District, which had no connection whaterer with that District—lies only effect upon which was, to bring upon it the odium which attaches to that trade, which has been condemsed and denounced so often and so justly.

After some verbal amendments proposed by Mr. Ctay had been adopted, Mr. Foor a moved a substitute for the Bill, placing the entire subject under the control and direction of the corporate authorities of the District

Mr. HUNTER opposed the bill, as the beginning of a series of measures of aggression upon the South, and as unconstitutional. He referred to the calcurated case of Groves are Staughter, observing that Mr. Clay, there, as coursel, argued with much ability and force that Congress, under the power to regulate commerce, has no right to probibitary branch of ti; and consending that, if his argument was then a good one, it established the acconstitutionally of this bill. So also with an argument made on the same case by Mr. Webater, till the Supreme Court cried against these gentlemens. But he entended that may did not overrule upon the points presented by them, upon which he (Humer) relied in his opposition to this bill. He desired but this measure was but an entering wedge to the aboution of the Slave trade between the States. which he (Humler) relied in his opposition to this bill. He seared, his this measure was but an entering wedge to the bottlion of the Blave trade between the States. It would measure a species of sentimental legislation, which would result in disastrous consequences. He had the kindst feeling a toward to his lack race, and would do whatever e could to promote their comfort, consistent with what he word to his own race.

Mr. PEARCE movedjan amendment to the amendment, giving the authorities of the District power to enforce he author ity conferred on them by the bill.

Mr. CLAY briefly replied to Mr. HUNTER. This was the less of a series of measures reported by the Com-

Mr. CLAY briefly replied to Mr. HUNTER. This was the lest of a series of measures reported by the Committee of Thirteen. It did not look at all to the abolition of Slavery in the District, as Mr. Hunter had indimated. The Committee had no such design, and his own opinion was that its effect would be quite the contray. He contended that the Benaror had no right to the the arguments made in the case of Groves vs. Slaughter. The question was not what did the counsel argue in behalf of their clients, but what did the Counted argue in behalf of their clients, but what did the Counted argue in behalf of their clients, but what did the Counted argue in behalf of their clients, but what did the Counted argue in behalf of their clients, but what did the Counted argue in the position assumed by the Senator from Virginia. Mr. Clay also made some general remarks in support of the bill, as a Constitutional and appropriate measure, and expressed his sincere destreating the support of the bill, as a Constitutional and appropriate measure, and expressed his sincere destreating the support of the bill, as a Constitutional and appropriate measure, and expressed his sincere destreating the support of the bill, as a Constitutional and appropriate measure, and expressed his sincere destreating the support of the bill, as a Constitutional and appropriate measure.

Mr. Downs hoped that the Senate would not

Mr. Downs hoped that the Senate would not waite its time in discussion of amendments to this bill, but would dispose off it a core and proceed to the other important business of the country. He did not consider this measure pressing or Important, and moved that it be posponed until Tuesday hert.

until Tuesday next.

Mr. CLAY thought time would be saved by acting on this bill now, and asked the year and nays on the otton to postpone.

Mr. Foore advocated immediate action. A por-

tion of his amendment was designed to afford proper means for the punishment of acts such as those recently perpetramotion to postpose was rejecte!-Year 93,

Nays 27. Mr. PEARCE moved to amend the original bill by the addition of provisions imposing severe penalties for inducing, aiding and abetting the escape of slaves and har

Mr. CLAY said the provisions of the amendment

mar. CLAI said the provided and he would heartly apport them if presented as a separate measure; but he oped that in this act, having for his single object the abolt on of the Slave Trade, the Senate would not at this late eriod of the Season attempt to embrace a code of Slack. Mr. PEARCE opposed the bill, contending that the

MIR. PEARCE opposed the bill, contending that the Slave Trade does not exist in the District by law. After further debate the question was taken upon Mr. Pearce's amendment, which was adopted by Yess 25. Nays 15. Mr. Footz then withdrew his amendment, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STRONG from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution, authorising the Clerk to contract with Mr. French, formerly Clerk of the House, to compile and prepare a Parliamentary Manual for the use of members.

Mr. Strong made a speech showing the importance of such a work.

Mr. Jones opposed it and said it would be of no

ure, as decisions are so conflicting.

Mr. SCHENCK wanted to abolish all the present rules, and to be governed by the Parliamentary law, as they were a mass of inconsistencies. On

his motion the resolution was laid on the table.

The special order of the day, the Texas Boundary bill, was taken up, and Mr. Daniel, in the course of his remarks, said that it was his object to enforce and secure the same regard to the prin iples of justice in the administration of our domes tic affairs between the Status and different sections of the Confederacy as characterizes its pro tions of the Confederacy as characterizes its proceedings abroad. If there were any disunionists in the South he believed they were men who had lost all hope of obtaining justice from the North Athough he believed the number is small it will increase it the injustice continues to be perpeicated and the South he excluded from participation in the territories acquired by common blood sad treasure. He, however, yet hoped their Northern brethren would do them justice. He had offered an amendment to abolish all laws which exclude African Savery in the Territories. This with an amendment on the Constitution putting it out of the power of even three-fourths of the States to affect the institution of Slavery. In the States without their consent was what he desired. This was the non-intervention to which he would agree. The South would than have no agitation from Abolitonists and Free Sollers. He would sooner give ten millions of dollars to defend Tenas than to leasure her dismemberment, for so he regarded this scheme.

Mr. McDowell, was listened to with respectful attention, and in the course of his remarks he altituded to the frequent reference which had been made to a speech he delivered in the Virginia Legislature twenty The gale is described as being one of the most

years ago on the evils of Slavery. Whether the argaments he then alvanced vector right or wrong, true of takes, they were sooten in the right place, addressed to the right andierce and invoked the action of the right all authority. They were addressed to the people of Virginia. Slavery was an institution established ander their own laws, and toey only had the right to modify, abregate or continue it. Congress never had the newer to establish or enact slavery to any way whatever. Until Gosgress has the right it was unwise and mischievous and powerless for any good purpose to pass the Wilmot Proviso. The whole control should be taken from those who are alled to sivvery and should rest with those who are comested with it. Leave it to the interests and windom of those who by the providence of God have it. He objected to the Proviso because it was unconstitutional, has he and ut oncessary. The first object of the Proviso wasto give all the serricely new and all that may hereafter come into the Union to the free States, whether by diplomacy or conquest, and to exclude the whole South no matter what may be her relations and its length and breach was an undisguised deliberate distinct proposition. No other resultcould follow. If the South we, to restrict the North and prevent her from a strending her finds and make of all heteratory ever taken into the Union Slaveholding states what would be the feeling of the North. He saked geal-lemant all condence and manimes to say whether insignation and wrath would be resulted for the North. He saked geal-lemant will condence and manimes to say whether insignation and wrath would have botted over, would they not regard it as a dereitation from mor right and brotherly affection. Would here not from mor right and brotherly affection. Would here not from mor right and brotherly affection. Would here not from mor right and brotherly affection. Would here not from mor right and brotherly affection. Would here not from mor right and brotherly affection. He yielded the foor to Mr. McDow

Gldelings, and then followed a short country of some crefer.

Mr. McDowell began to avail himself of MrHolmes' generosity in yielding the door, when another

Mr. Fowler.—There was much confusion, and

Mr. McDowell took his seat.

Mr. Holmes contended that there was an error
in the formation of the Constitution. It should have provited for a balance of sectious as well as an equality of
States, and from this proceeded to show how majorities
may act detrimentally to the interests of the South. He
argued that no Southern Country has ever flourished without Slave labor.

out Slave labor.

Mr. WILLIAMS obtained the floor and gave way
Mr. Williams obtained the floor and gave way
to Mr. McClerand, who withdraw the motion herecofore
made by him, to commit the bill and amendment to Committee of the Whole, and with this fell Mr. Root's instruction to report the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved the previous question.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved the previous question. Several question of order were raised, and in reply to agnesiton, the Speaker said if the previous question was sustained it would bring the House to a vote first in Committee, if that failed then on the amendment pending, then on the bill.

Mr. GIDDINGS renewed the motion to recommit the bill, but the Speaker said the motion was not in order.

Mr. FEATHERSTONE appealed to Mr. Williams to withdraw the demand for the previous question. He wanted to ofter a substitute for the bill itself.

The Speaker in reply to Mr. Schench said that if the Previous Question should be sustained, there would be no chance of smeading the bill.

Mr. CARTTER moved the House adjourn. Lost—

one chance of amouding the bill.

Mr. CARTTER moved the House adjourn. Lost eas 48. Nays 132. The House refused to Second the demand for the

evicus Question. Ayes 76, Nays 92 There was great confusion in the hall. Mr. Hoor said, I renew the instructions to report

Mr. Root said, Frenew the instruction to report the Wilmet Proviso.

Mr. McLank said he was anxious to ascertain the strength of the bill as it now stands, and he moved the Previous Question.

Mr. Phestor King said if the Previous Ques-

on was ordered on mo ion to commit he had no objection, on the question on the bill he had. The Speaker again stated the effect of the Previous Quesiten, if seconded.

Before further action, on motion of Mr. VINTON at 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTICE ..

PARNUM's MUSEUM. This evening, after the play of The FARKIN'S MUSEUM.—This evening after the play of the Drunkard, the Sons of Temperance are to press. If Mr. Clerke with that gold watch and chain, as an evidence of the public good he is effecting by his intilling representation of the horrors of the Inchrister's life. The Baleman children appear in the afternoon to-day in the Merchant of Venice and The Spoiled Child. They are certainly the most surprising and able little performers of the age. They say Jenny Lind will be at the Museum a few minutes.

ABOUT HATS.

At the issue of each succeeding fashion custom seems to require a certain amount of self-glorification in the form of an attractive advertisement, and the Hatter who can employ the largest amount of superlatives and declare style is the most symetrical and "recherche," its finish the most costly and "exquisite," its "contour" the most augerb and becoming of any fashion yet produced, while the quality is "altogether superior to any ever manufac tured to this or any other country" is considered the great hatter par excellence is entitled to, and by right ought to have the privilege of furnishing all the hats wanted during the season. Without deciding upon the philosophy of this notitive presuming to determine for a "discriminating public" what hatter they ought to paironize, set for the benefit of all whom it may concern, we may be permitted to sugges. that there are at me hatters, unpretending, yet really merit orious. If gentlemen would in the exercise of their usual good sense examine for themselves, and purchase that which their own judgment approves, their selection would be more becoming and satisfacfory, while they would ren

For ourselves we have only to say that we have not been without our encouragement, but judging from our in creased sales the past year feel justified to authopating fo or beautiful fabric of the new shape a large demand for

he coming season #441 WARNOCKS', Hatters, 203 Broadway.

PORTRAIT OF JENNY LIND. Published this bay an equiate steel engraving of the Swedish Ni hingale, after a celebrated deguerrotype by Kilburn, of London. This portrait is highly commended by thos; who have seen Mademoiselle Lind since her arrival among us. It is got up in the same beautiful style

es of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, &c. &c. and will be sold elegantly framed for FIFTY CENTS EACH.

This price will be regarded as wonderfully loss for so ex-quisite a piece of wors, but to sell things wonderfully low is the only way to make them pay. Ready for sale this day.

#1 21 E. ANTHONY, 2'5 Broadway, New-York.

FIRST CONCERT OF JENNY LIND - We understand that Barnum intends on that occasion to sell one of SMAYFER'S Embroidered Veivet Jeony Lind Sacks, to the tighest bidles one of the hest front hoves to be thrown into the hargain-or if the purchaser prefers he can exchange it at 5
John-st, for a superb suit. What a chance for the rising

WASHING WITHOUT LABOR.-The miseries of the washing day have formed the theme of the song writer and every Benedict regards its

"Thump, thump, scold, scold," With unspeakable torror. The day exists no longer—it is a mere tradition. B. T. Barritt's Soar Powdra has ac-

emplished wenders in the way of abrogatiog all the dreaded troubles of household abiutious. If you have any desire to see the efficacy and worth of this new invention, you have only to consult our advertising columns and buy a lit-tie; you are certain to be pleased. NEW SILKS.-The splendid show of silks, cashmeres, &c.

in the windows of Mesars. HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard st. can hardly have escaped the observation of any of our lady pedestrians, while many of them have stopped in to take a closer view of their splendid mbraces such a variety as to meet the wants of any lady or housekeeper.

We understand that mesers. WATERS & BERRY, 447 Broadway, will exhibit at the Fair at Albany, some of the much admired Molian Plano-Fortes, made by T. Gilbert & Co. Boston. Should they go in for the premium the Comnittee's duty will be light. No other instrument embodies so many destrable qualities. AVOID FRAUD AND GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. In the new envelop and the large boxes CAUTION-Counterfelts in the old wrapper flood the mar

ket! Beware of its deadly effects! MIND-The emblems on the new envelop, Sun, Triangle, Serpent Lion, Dove and Esgis.

H DALLEY-Depot, 415 Broadway. FOR BALE, ALSO, SY-Haviland, Keese & Co.; A B. & D

Sands; C. V. Clickener & Co. and at Rushton's. Also, Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn, and W. T. Mercer, Newark. DALLEY'S ANIMAL GALVANIC The cheapest, best, quickest, and most certain remedy ever discovered for the cure of diseases of horses and cal-Read printed Circulars

A valuable Medicine we should take HUTCHINGS ers to be, if we may judge from the numerous certifi cates of most worthy and reliable people, which we see published almost daily. That crief disease, Dyspepsia, which so often defies the usual medicines, is said to yield readily to the powerful carative qualities so artfully compounded in this great antagonist of disease.

Circulars, containing the certificates of remarkable cures and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the public press, can be had of the agents, free, PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Principal Office, 122 Fulton-st. N. Y.

BUSINESS NOTICES. NEW ENTERPRISE! BAKER, GODWIN & CO. (Successor to Wm. Osborn.) Printers,
TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, Corner of Naman and Spruce Streets, Having purchased the Type, Presses and Mackinery, together with the good will of the Book and Job Printing Office owned by the late Wm. Osboro, Messra. Bazza. respectfully solicit a continuance of 115 te pairousge, and hope, by following the course pursued by the previous proprisor, to ret in the custom of all the old friends of the office.

In addition to the extensive facilities already possessed. the proprietors are now engaged in enlarging the establishment, putting up new presses, renewing the type, and

EVERY VARIETY OF PRINTING. It is the determination of the proprietors to make the office equal in every respect to the best in the country, and already it postesses many advantages unsurpassed by any.

Connected with this establi hment are TEN STEAM POWER PRESSES, (Adams', Hoe's and Taylor's.)

Together with several Hand Presses, Card and Job Free

ses, Hydraulic and other Standing Presses, unsurpassed for avery description of BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING. For Books, Newspapers and Magazines, we have large fonts of various sizes of type, and for the character of the

ronts of various sizes of type, and for the character of the work we may refer to the principal Law Books published by J. S. Voorbies, The Legal Observer, The Home Missionary, and the Knickerbocker Magazine.

For JOB AND CARD PRINTING we shall be supplied with every veriety of Type and Orgamenta, and intend to make this a prominent part of our business. The Joh

Presses re also driven by steam.

En Particular attention given to the printing of Law
Cases, Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, By-Laws, and Pamphiet work generally.

MERCANTILE AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING.

Including every description of Card, Policies of Insurance, Bill-Heads, Bills of Lading, Checks, Receipts, Labela Circulars of every hind, etc. etc. POSTING AND HAND BILLS,

Political Bills, Shop Bills, Bills of every kind, plain or ta COUNTRY MERCHANTS' STORE BILLS,

With new and original designs. GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS PRINTING of STORY variety.

READERS OF THE TRIBUNE requiring Printing, are respectfully requested to give us a trial. Every effort will be made to siford satisfaction in respect to Prices, Nest-ness, Quickness and Punctuality of Work, as well as by

ness, Quickness and Functionally Courteous and Civil Treatment.

PEPER C BAKER,
DANIEL GODWIN,
JOHN THOMAS.

Proprietors.

THE PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGGERRIAN GALLERY, 251 BROADWAY—Strangers and others should not fail to visit it as it is one of the most interesting places to the city. The of portraits of distinguished individuals is the argest in the United States. READY-MADE CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE - DAYENPORT & GARDNER, 47 Broadway, would invite the especial attention of purchasers to their stock of Clothing, which is entirely new and particularly adapted to the Western and

Southern trade. They would confidently assert that the style as well as the superior manner in which the garments are made cannot be surpassed by any establishment to the trade. Every requisite for duratility and beauty is cour bined in Brooks's Boots, Shoes, Galters, &c their apperlor quality, inimitable style and extremely low prices, have rained them a world's wide reputation, and we are certain ur readers after a call at 150 Fulton st. will be pleased

with the goods and prices.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY .- The General non-lety of Mechanics and Tradesmen desirous of affording the greatest facility and encouragement to the Apprentices of Mechanles for the improvement of their minds during the period of their apprenticeship, by the occupation of their leisure hours in pleasant and instructive reading and study, rather than in the idle amusements and debasing associations of the City, have, during the recess of the Library, made such the City, have, during the recess of the Labrary, make such imprevement in their building, the Mechanics' Hall, as will alve the Apprentices the advantages of a large space in the Library, conveniently fitted up and supplied with periodicals, &c for reading during the evenings in addition to the grainitious use of the Books of the Library.

The removal of the Library to the second story of the Hall, with a pleasant and convenient autrance on Sread-

Hall, with a pleasant and convenient entrance on Broad way, offers additional inducements for all Apprentices to embrace the advantages which the liberal philanthropy of the Society has provided, and proffers freely for the use of all who furnish the required guarantee for the care and safe

return of the books. That the young Mechanic may not be deprived of the opportunity of improvement at the expiration of his appreciteship, Journeymen and others will hereafter be allowed the use of the Apprentices' Library, including the Library bequeathed to the Society by the late Benjamin De Milt. and to which the bequests of other members of his family will enable the Society to make frequent additions for the

small charge of one dollar per year. Members of the Society [and the widows of deceased members will find the Library conveniently accessible for the females of their families, who may now participate in

The Library will be redpened at the Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway, on Monday evening, the 16th September, and open every evening during the week from 6 to 9 o'clock. The Reading Rooms of the Society will be open every evening from 5 to 10 o'clock. Members will find the lates foreign newspapers on the tables, upon the arrival of the steamers weekly from Europe By order of the Library Committee. JAMES VAN NORDEN, Chatrman. JOHN C. BWAN, Librarian.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, FALL STYLE-BIRD, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS .- The style for the ensuing season will be ready for inspection and sale this day. The attention of gentlemen of taste and disgrimination is invited to the pattern above announced, under the firm conviction that it will satisfy the most factidious admirer of a handsome Hat-Mr. M. C. Sr. John has removed from 118 Broadway to the store of the subscriber, where he will be pleased to see BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau sts. August 30, 1850.

237 Freckles, Tan. Sallowness, Pimples, Eruptions, and using Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap. The Poudre Subilie eradicates hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge for pale lips and cheeks. Lily White, for rough from Broadway. Callender, South-Third-st. Fril store au29 if finaled, sluggish complexions, at 67 Walker-st, first store

Essential to Health.-It is absolutely necessary to a nervous system that all that passes into the stomach should be properly prepared for the purposes of nutrition; and in order to endow the stomach and its fluids with the neces sary solvent power, we recommend that unequalled tonic Bitters, General dépôt 362 Hudson-st.

COMB MANUFACTORY, 3034 BROADWAY.-The origina manufacturer of the celebrated Open Chain Shell Combs, and the only manufacturer in Broadway, invites the ladies to call and examine his late improved patterns. Preminm Open Chains, 56 Combs at wholesale.
anno 6: Z. M. QUIMBY, 3034 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT JEWELRY STORE.

To-day Mr. W. S. Woon throws open the doors of his superbiy decorated watch and jewelry store 367 Broad-way. The ceiling with its graceful moldings and foliated cornice, the richly carved panneling of the walls, the mag-nificent plate glass cases with their plated frame-work, the heavy Genoa velvet with which a portion of the walls is draped, and the elegant central and window chandellers give the whole establishment a splendid appearance, and when the costly stock of watches, jeweiry, sliver and plated ware is arranged in order, as it will be to-day, the whole will present a scene of dazzling beauty not to be eclipsed by any catabilahment of the same class in his city.

A. GRANDJEAN, NO. 1 HARCLAY-ST. ASTOR HOUSE .-Wholesale and ratall depot of Compositions for the human hair, denominated by numbers, from one to six No. 6 .- Especially pregared by Dr. GRANDIEAN, for

the diseases of the skin of the head, such as inflammatical, ringworm, pustules, humors, &c. &c. Consultations, and more than two hundred remedies for all diseases of the hair and skin in general; for it will be readily understood that ingredients employed for the cure of one disease of the human hair can have no relation with, and might ever the removal of another description of disease. Dr. GRANDIEAN can be consulted every day, Sundays excepted, at his office, I Barclay-st. Astor House, from a

o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock in the evening. au29 50 READY-MADE CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE,-- BAVESPORS

à Gardwra, 47 Broadway, would invite the especial attestion of purchasers to their stock of Clothing, which is 65 tirely new and particularly adapted to the Western 220 Southern trade. They would confidently assert that the style as well as the superior manner in which the general are made cannot be surpassed by any establishment in the wade